THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1768. THE NUMBER 133.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

Extracts from the LIVERPOOL GENERAL ADVERTISER *for September 23.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Auguſt 1.*

WE have received advice, that the Ruſſians have cannonaded, and forced, ſword in hand, the town of Balta, in the Leſſer Tartary, in order to carry off ſome Poliſh Confederates, who had taken refuge there. This news has cauſed a great fermentation, as ſeveral Turks and Tartars loſt their lives on the occaſion. Preparations are making to ſecure the frontiers, and put the empire in a ſtate of defence. The Porte has ſent orders to Romelia, for the troops in that province to march towards the Neiſter, who are to be joined by a large body of forces.

Six Commanders of irregular troops have had orders to raiſe 6000 volunteers.

The Dgebeli Timariotes, who are not ſubject to perſonal ſervices, are ordered to ſend their ſubſtitutes; and this corps which is cavalry, is reckoned at 6000 men.

The Court has given orders for a body of 30,000 men to march to the frontiers of Moldavia and Tartary, where they are to be employed in obſerving the motions of the Ruſſians and Poles. Fifteen regiments of Janiſſaries, four of Topſchus, three of Tchebegis, and two of Arabadgis, ſet out ſucceſſively from this capital for Varna in Bulgaria, from whence they are to continue their route for the place of their deſtination, where they are to be joined by the Aſiatic cavalry.

Genoa, Auguſt 20. They had a violent tempeſt a few days ago at Iſle Rogue, where the lightning ſet fire to a magazine of powder, which blew up, and ſeven perſons loſt their lives by the accident, beſides ſeveral others being dangerouſly wounded.

We have advice from St. Fiorenzo, that 5000 more French troops have been diſembarked there; and that they are employed at Baſtia in conſtructing and fitting out a great number of armed veſſels, deſtined for an enterprize againſt the iſland of Capraja.

Piſa, Auguſt 20. Letters from Corſica import, that the French were retired from before Furiani, after leaving ſome troops on the hills in the neighbourhood of that place; that the Corſicans had attacked them on one of thoſe eminences, which they had fortified with two pieces of braſs cannon, and killed or made priſoners moſt part of the detachment, and took the two pieces of cannon. The Marſhal de Marbeuf had alſo attacked Biguglia, but his troops were repulſed with loſs, as well as at Furiani, where they have made two unſucceſsful attacks. Theſe letters add, that the Corſicans have made themſelves maſters of all the cattle which the French had brought into the heart of the iſland, and put to paſture in the plains of St. Pancrazio.

They expect at St. Fiorenzo a French ſquadron, compoſed of two ſhips of the line, four xebeques, and three frigates, to attack the two towers in the gulph of that name, which are yet in the hands of the Corſicans.

Paris, Sept. 5. By the diſpoſitions making by the Court, it ſhould ſeem, that, after the conqueſt of Corſica, they intend to put it under the ſame government and adminiſtration as the other provinces of this kingdom,

There has been a terrible hurricane at Saintonge, followed by a very heavy rain, which laſted twelve hours, and has done incredible damage in the country, ſeveral villages having been laid under water, and ſome mills carried away; and what is ſtill more afflicting, upwards of an hundred perſons periſhed by the torrents.

Florence, Auguſt 23. The greateſt part of the powers of Italy have forbidden the exportation of grain from their States. The King of Sardinia firſt made this prohibition; the government of Milan, the Senate of Genoa, and the King of Naples, have followed the example; the ſame prohibition has long ſubſiſted in the Eccleſiaſtical State.

Leghorn, Auguſt 28. On the 16th inſtant a ſkirmiſh happened between the French and the Malcontents in Corſica, occaſioned by an attempt made by the former to get poſſeſſion of an entrenchment on the ſide of Murato near the tower of St. Catharine, from which they were obliged to deſiſt, on account of the continual fire of the Corſicans.

We have received advice, that the French have made a ſecond attempt to ſeize Furiani, but without ſucceſs.

LONDON, *September 20.*

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated September 3.

"Our laſt advices from Conſtantinople aſſure us that the Grand Signior hath declared war againſt Ruſſia, with all the formalities uſual on ſuch an occaſion. They add, that the Grand Vizir hath declared to the Miniſter of their Imperial and Royal Majeſties, that this war will be carried on againſt Ruſſia only."

A report circulates at the weſt end of the town, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham, with his uſual conſiſtency, has adviſed a total change, both of men and meaſures, in the preſent critical conjuncture of affairs.

We are told that a noble Lord intends to ſupport the intereſt of America as ſtrenuouſly this winter as he did the laſt Seſſions of Parliament.

It is ſtrongly reported, and from good authority, that a certain great man in the Miniſtry, who not only ſtands high in the opinion of the people of Great-Britain, but likewiſe of the Americans in general (to whom he has already ſhewn ſome friendſhip) has a plan to lay before an auguſt Aſſembly that meets in November next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs, that will in all probability be the means of reſtoring that perfect friendſhip and harmony between Great-Britain and her colonies; which muſt naturally be the ſincere wiſh of every loyal ſubject to our beſt of Kings.

Certain politicians at the weſt end of the town have, within a few days paſt, inſinuated, that as the alarming and critical poſture of affairs in the colonies demand the immediate attention of the legiſlature, it will be the firſt buſineſs which a certain auguſt Aſſembly will take into conſideration upon its meeting; and it is thought this critical affair, with ſome other important matters, will take up ſo much time, that all petitions and ſcrutinies about conteſted elections, will be adjourned ſine die.

It is ſaid that a certain popular N———n lately gone to drink the waters of B——s, has only made that pretence to cover his real deſign, which was, to prevent, if poſſible, the deſtructive effects of an unfortunate peace, of which he boaſted himſelf the maker; for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, he has lately held ſeveral private conferences with ſome great perſonages belonging to the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles, in order to prevent a new war, which in all probability will be the conſequence of his unhappy conduct when premier.

Great wagers are laid, at the Court end of the town, that a certain unpopular Nobleman will be impeached the next ſittings of Parliament.

A certain precipitate reſignation has furniſhed ſome wags with a hint to obſerve, that our great men are like children playing at cards, who often throw up a good hand in expectation of a better.

Diviſions run remarkably high in the Miniſtry reſpecting the affairs in America.

The total number of the militia, in the large province of New-England, is upwards of 150,000 men, who all have and can uſe arms.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, July 4.

"There is here continual ſigns of war between us and France, chiefly, as ſuppoſed, to defend the rights, privileges, and independency of the brave Corſicans.

"It is abſolutely fact, that we are making as much preparation as though war was this minute going to be declared."

Notwithſtanding ſo little notice ſeems to be taken here concerning the French invaſion of Corſica, we have it from undoubted authority, that the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, the Dutch and the Hamburgers conſider it in a very ſerious light, and are actually making preparations to aſſert the liberty of navigation in the Mediterranean againſt the domineering power of the Grand Monarch.

Letters from Genoa inform, that the French commander in chief in Corſica, had publiſhed an ordinance, obliging all ſhips of what nation ſoever to depart the iſland within a limited time, on pain of ſeizure and confiſcation.

They adviſe from Leghorn, that the Engliſh, Dutch, and other foreign merchants, were ſtruck with the greateſt conſternation on the news of the late daring inſult on the high ſeas committed by the French on a Daniſh ſhip.

The politicians at the weſt end of the town now talk of a war with France as inevitable, and that it will ſpread over Europe more general than the laſt, and that but few States can avoid being involved in it.

Some letters from Paris, mention it as a report, that propoſals had been ſent to Court by General Paoli for ceding the whole iſland of Corſica to the French King, on certain conditions.

Sunday an expreſs arrived with an account of the arrival of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland at Gibraltar.

Orders are ſent away over land to Commodore Spry in the Mediterranean, with poſitive inſtructions not to ſuffer any ſhips of the Britiſh nation to be ſtopped or ſearched on any pretence whatever, either by the Genoeſe, French, or any other power in the Italian ſeas.

It is thought that the preſent ſituation of American affairs will produce ſome revolutions as important to government as ever took place in this kingdom.

They write from New-York, that nine tranſports had juſt arrived there with troops from the ſouthward, and two regiments more were daily expected from Ireland.

It is ſaid, that the price of all kinds of proviſions at all ſeaſons of the year, will be fixed by authority, and that weights and meaſures will be made uniform throughout the kingdom.

We are informed that an act of inſolvency will take place next ſeſſions, and we hear it will commence from Midſummer Day laſt.

Private letters by the Jenny, Capt. Orr, who is juſt arrived from Boſton, ſay, that the principal merchants and traders of that place have reſolved not to receive any Britiſh manufactures from the firſt of January 1769, to the firſt of January 1770.

Extract of a letter from Leiceſter, September 10.

"*On Sunday morning the King of Denmark honoured this town with a viſit, on his return to London. Part of the regiment of Blues were drawn up to receive his Majeſty, who got out of his carriage at Cranes Inn, from whence he ſhewed himſelf, and bowed to the people, who were aſſembled in great numbers. Soon after nine, his Majeſty proceeded for Harborough, ſeveral minutes before any of the chaiſes for his retinue were ready; but unfortunately, on the road betwixt Kidworth and Harborough, the carriage broke quite down, and his Majeſty was left on the turnpike road on foot, and without any attendance except the Comte de Holcke and a ſervant; the latter of whom, together with one of the poſtillions, upon horſes unlooſed from the carriage, ſet out with all poſſible expedition for Harborough, to procure a chaiſe, whilſt his Majeſty continued his journey on foot. As ſoon as the meſſengers arrived, it gave a general alarm, the Dane riding with great fury down the ſtreet, his ſword drawn, and lamenting aloud in an unknown tongue the diſtreſſes of his Royal Maſter: the poſtillion, almoſt out of breath, ſerving as an interpreter to the former, and calling aloud— "A chaiſe! a chaiſe! a chaiſe!—The King on foot! the King on foot! &c."—A chaiſe being got, conveyed his Majeſty ſafely to Harborough, where a cold collation was provided, which he partook of in public, and then proceeded on his journey.*"

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

The grievances complained of by the diſtrent colonies in America, which have been tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State here, are, we hear, to be laid before the parliament at their next meeting.

We are informed that Governor Vanſittart, when he preſented the Eaſt-Indian barge to the K——, was aſked by him ſeveral queſtions relating to the manners, &c. of the Eaſt-Indians, and having informed him, among other things, that the Nabobs uſed frequently to fail in ſuch veſſels, his M—— replied, "they muſt then be very fond of ſhew, for in truth, Governor, they are no better than whipt ſyllabubs."

It is ſtrongly reported, that three perſons, who hold the greateſt offices in this kingdom, are going to reſign; and the reaſon alledged for it is, the treatment which a certain Gentleman has lately received.

If the reſignations ſo much talked of take place, the vacancies thereby made will be filled up from the Court of King's Bench, the War-Office, and the Houſhold.

According to advices from Leghorn, General Paoli had acquainted the Chiefs of Corſica, that ſome late applications to a very powerful northern court, had been favourably received, which, in all probability, would ſoon give a new turn to the affairs of the nation.

They write from Jamaica, that many thouſand acres of land in the interior parts of the iſland, are now clearing, to be converted into ſugar and indigo plantations, and for the rearing of black cattle, live ſtock, &c.

It is ſaid, that not a ſingle dollar is now imported on board any of the homeward-bound ſhips from North-America, nor has been for ſome months paſt.

There is now living, at his ſeat in Eſſex, Fleetwood Sheppard, Eſq; (a friend of the late celebrated Mr. Prior) who is in perfect health, though at the age of 120 years.

The Endeavour Bark is ſailed from Plymouth, on her intended voyage to the South Sea, with Aſtronomers, &c. on board, to obſerve the Tranſit of Venus over the ſun, which will happen in June next. Several Gentlemen of fortune are gone out in her; ſhe will touch at the iſland of Madeira in her paſſage thither, and make her paſſage round Cape Horn.

Letters from Florence, dated Auguſt 13, ſay, "We have received an account from Prato Vecchio, on the road from hence to Piſtoia, that the wolves make great ravages near the plains of Racine, Fornale, &c. The ſhepherds are under great difficulty to preſerve their flocks; even cattle cannot be ſafely left at paſture in the night, as the wolves have already devoured a number of horſes, horned cattle, and ſheep. None of theſe voracious animals have as yet been deſtroyed, but as divers ſnares are laid for them, and a hunt will ſoon take place, we hope to be delivered from them before winter."

Yeſterday evening his Daniſh Majeſty arrived at St. James's, from making the tour of Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire.

The favourite Nobleman of a great traveller is ſaid to be the natural brother of his illuſtrious maſter.

Yeſterday Sir James Lowther, Bart. returned member for the county of Cumberland, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being created a peer of Great-Britain, by the title of Lord Lonſdale, a title enjoyed by that accompliſhed Nobleman the late Lord Viſcount Lonſdale, his near relation.

By a letter from Geneva we are informed, that, from the preſent aſpect of affairs, the differences there which have for ſome time ſubſided, are expected to rekindle: If ſo, 'tis feared the conſequences will prove fatal.

Letters from Venice inform, that the Grand Signior had given orders for the Turkiſh garriſons of Bender, Choczim, Oxacow, and Belgrade, to be augmented with large bodies of troops.

It is ſaid our Court has lately received propoſals relative to Corſica, which merit the moſt ſerious conſideration.

We are told that a ſcheme is on foot, for regulating the marine appointments in ſuch a manner, as will render the future ſtate of the navy funds much leſs in arrears than has been known for many years.

A certain Lord, it is ſaid, will not quit the place he holds without a very handſome equivalent in the way of penſion; and which demand is under conſideration. This, and numberleſs other inſtances, juſtly diſplay the patriotic principles of our great people in great offices; and the weakneſs of a ſtate, to admit of ſuch venal proceedings.

A letter from New Providence mentions, that Capt. John Rankin, in a Bermudian raker, had lately the good fortune to fiſh up two cheſts of Spaniſh dollars, near the Great Caicos bank, ſuppoſed to be part of the treaſure of a regaller ſhip wrecked there many years ago.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following paragraph: "Counterfeit friends, (as well as counterfeit money) are at preſent very common; they have all the appearance of true

nes, but, on trial, are discovered to be composed of the very baseſt materials.

The following note was ſent Mr. Wilkes a few days ago, with a preſent of a fine fat buck from Witney. "The independent freeholders of Witney in Oxfordſhire, ſenſible of the repeated proofs Mr. Wilkes has given of diſintereſted zeal, magnanimity, and addreſs in the great cauſe of liberty and his country, beg his acceptance of a ſmall return of gratitude for theſe important ſervices; ſervices which have given additional ſecurity to the perſons and properties of all his fellow ſubjects, and checked the late alarming growth of miniſterial tyranny and oppreſſion. Theſe patriotic views they hope, will ſecure him the continued countenance and applauſe of a free people, ever jealous of the ſacred palladium of their happineſs and glory, and tranſmit his name with univerſal luſtre to future ages."

By a letter from Rochelle we are informed, that the French merchants have already prepared to take advantage of the preſent diſputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, by pouring into North-America quantities of their own manufactures, which it will be hardly poſſible to prevent being ſmuggled on different parts of ſo extenſive a coaſt.

By a letter from Madrid we are informed, that a conſiderable ſpice iſland has lately been diſcovered in the Indian ſeas, but its exact ſituation is not mentioned.

Nothing certain has tranſpired of the diſpatches lately arrived from North-America; but it is obſervable, that they are very diligent at certain offices.

Extract of a letter from Dublin.

"The number of conteſted elections, it is thought, will be very numerous. It is imagined, that, at the opening of the ſeſſion, the majority will be in favour of the country. The real patriot and firm aſſertor of our liberty, Dr. Lucas, ſtill continues indefatigable in his efforts to promote the intereſt and proſperity of this kingdom. We do not entertain the leaſt doubt of his perſeverance, though the higheſt offers have been made him to abandon the cauſe he has ſo undauntedly eſpouſed, which he has always rejected with the contempt they merited.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Ireland.

"——— *Faith we are not in a leſs rebellious ſtate here than the people in America. The toaſts that are drank by many of the electors, in various parts of the country, are little leſs than treaſonable; their converſation abſolutely ſo: And the promiſes which they force from the reſpective candidates, of queſtions to be moved, and things to be done by them, when they ſhall be elected, are of the ſame tendency. You drain us of our troops to ſend them to America, to quell the tumults there; but I wiſh you may not have occaſion to recal them for a ſimilar purpoſe here, before your intentions are effected on the American colonies. There is dreadful party work here I aſſure you.*"

LIVERPOOL, *September* 23.

A ſhort time ſince the ſon of an eminent tradeſman at Mancheſter received from his father a valuable quantity of goods for a neighbouring market; on his return he aſked his father whether he would have a long account or a ſhort one; the anſwer was, a ſhort one as good as any, on which the ſon replied,

At Mancheſter I packed all,
At Briſtol I ſold all,
At Exeter I ſpent all,
And this is the ſum total.

We are adviſed that an inhabitant of Nicholforeſt, in Cumberland, happening lately to have ſome words with his wife, was reported to have gone off with another woman, whereupon a neighbouring ſtateſman, who had been long in love with the wife, took the opportunity to tell her, that as her huſband had proved falſe to her bed, it was but juſtice to make reprifals upon him; the lady was however inflexible to all his intreaties, till hearing of her huſband's return that night, when ſhe, with the concurrence of her huſband and an honeſt neighbour, who were to ſtand centry, agreed to give her inamorato a night's lodging for the conſideration of twenty guineas, for which he gave her his promiſſory note upon demand; but when he was about to conſummate his happy bargain, O grief of griefs! the huſband and neighbour breaking in upon his retirement, he was glad to leave the conſideration in the poſſeſſion of the lady, and to ſneak off in a whole ſkin, amidſt the immoderate laughter of the triumvirate.

We learn from Briſtol, that on the 31ſt ult. embarked on board the Brice, Capt. Muir, bound to Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, a great many young men and women, intended to ſettle on the plantation of Denys Rolle, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Barnſtaple, on St. John's river in Florida: They had a very reputable appearance, and it was remarkable, their long ſtay in that city before they went on board, did not occaſion the leaſt alteration of their reſolution to accept the very advantageous views they have at that plantation. It is ſaid many more offered themſelves from the neighbourhood of that city, but were refuſed on the leaſt objection of parents, whoſe opinions were enquired after very minutely.

CORK, *September* 12.

The Charming Rebecca, Burler, from Antigua to Briſtol, took fire at ſea, and burnt to the water's edge; the crew took to their boat, and were taken up by ſome veſſels they fortunately met with; Capt. Roche of the Friendſhip from St. Kitts, arrived here the 8th inſtant, and brought in two of the people.

Laſt Saturday morning the tranſports with the troops on board, bound for Boſton, ſailed from Cove, with a fair wind.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 24.

To NORBORNE BERKELEY,

Governor of the colony and dominion of Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS *of the* PEOPLE *called* QUAKERS.

May it pleaſe the Governor,

WE beg leave, in an honeſt ſimplicity, to congratulate thee on thy ſafe arrival in this government; and we hope our peaceable behaviour, and ſubmiſſion to thoſe in authority, will manifeſt our duty and affection, and contribute towards rendering thy adminiſtration eaſy and agreeable.

Permit us, on this occaſion, to aſſert our loyalty and firm attachment to King *George* the third, and his illuſtrious houſe.

The particular indulgence and protection we have enjoyed under his reign, and thoſe of his predeceſſors, in the free exerciſe of our religion, impreſs our minds with the warmeſt ſenſe of duty and gratitude.

Although we differ in ſentiments and conduct from others of our fellow ſubjects, we embrace this opportunity to crave thy favour, and to aſſure thee that our diſſent proceeds not from any diſregard to laws or cuſtom, but from motives, to us, purely conſcientious; and though ſome of our religious tenets have frequently expoſed us to ſufferings, yet we have thankfully to acknowledge the great indulgence lately granted to our ſociety in this province, and we hope to merit the continuance thereof by behaving as becomes faithful ſubjects.

Thy rank and ſtation in life places thee in a more conſpicuous point of view than moſt of thy predeceſſors, conſequently more will be expected from thee; and we ardently deſire that Almighty God may endue thee with wiſdom, and qualify thee for every exigency; and that thou may be inſtrumental in promoting virtue, and ſuppreſſing vice and immorality, which will make thy adminiſtration happy to the inhabitants of this colony, and honourable to thyſelf.

To which the Governor was pleaſed to return the following

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Accept with thankfulneſs your very friendly addreſs, and am pleaſed with the ſtile in which you aſſert your loyalty, gratitude, and firm attachment, to my Royal Maſter and his illuſtrious houſe. You may depend on the free exerciſe of your religion being continued to you, together with that regard and protection to which a peaceable behaviour, and ſubmiſſion to thoſe in authority, will forever entitle you.

I feel the force of your obſervation upon the high rank in which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to place me, and will endeavour to act in it, upon all occaſions, in the beſt manner I am able.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *September* 17. The King has been pleaſed to appoint GEORGE MERCER, Eſq; to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majeſty's province of North Carolina in America.

Yeſterday ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, and LEWIS BURWELL, Eſquires, were, without oppoſition, returned Burgeſſes for JAMES CITY county.

The JENNETT, PARRY, and Captain FEARON, both from VIRGINIA, are arrived; the former at HOYLAKE, and the latter at PORTSMOUTH.

The PRINCE of WALES, Captain LEE, from GLASGOW, is arrived at HAMPTON.

The AMERICA, PARK, from VIRGINIA, is arrived at GLASGOW.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

By his Excellency the Right Honourable

NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT,

His Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the ſaid colony and dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION

For proroguing of the *General Aſſembly.*

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly was ſummoned to meet on *Thurſday* the 15th of *December* next; and as I find no urgent occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that time, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this proclamation, in his Majeſty's name, to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the 2d *Monday* in *May* next; at which time their attendance is required at the Capitol for diſpatch of public buſineſs.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, *this 24th day of* November, 1768, *and in the 9th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the third.*

BOTETOURT.

To be SOLD *at* URBANNA, *on* Tueſday *the 3d day of* January, 1769, *for ready money,*

NEAR one hundred very fine *VIRGINIA* born SLAVES,

conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are many fine houſe ſervants, and as good ſpinners as any in the colony; a very good coach with harneſs, and ſome very fine blooded horſes, got by TRAVELLER, FEARNOUGHT, and CHILDERS. WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

NOVEMBER 14, 1768.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell, on very reaſonable terms, my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon there are two plantations, with commodious buildings, and an ordinary which is rented for 8 years at 55l. *per annum*. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for growing of wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed till the 20th of *November*, 1770. For further particulars, thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may apply to t f ROBERT RUFFIN.

GLOUCESTER, *November* 24, 1768.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doctor JOHN SYMMER, deceaſed, by bond or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as the circumſtances of the eſtate will not admit of any indulgence. ROBERT and ALEX. DALGLEISH.

NOVEMBER 17, 1768.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the 22d day of next* [illegible] *at the plantation whereon* Samuel Hipkins, *Gent. deceaſed, lived,*

TWENTY-FIVE likely VIRGINIA SLAVES;

alſo a valuable new ſtill that works ſixty gallons [illegible] near 200 barrels of corn, 130 gallons of peach [illegible] 2 yoke of large oxen, 4 plantation horſes, and a [illegible] hogs, together with all the remaining part of ſaid [illegible] eſtate, conſiſting of many things too tedious to [illegible] Credit will be allowed till *September* 1769, for [illegible] above 11. 5s. the purchaſers giving bond with [illegible] rity, to LE ROY HIPKINS, and SAMUEL HIPKINS.

ESSEX, HOBB's HOLE, *November* 17, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of [illegible] acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to [illegible] *tanway* creek. It has many conveniences, and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. [illegible] credit will be given, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any [illegible] and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to t f LE ROY HIPKINS.

NOVEMBER 10, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the Colony [illegible] 3 THEOPHILUS SHANNON.

NOVEMBER 23, 1768.

To be hired by the Truſtees of PHILIP JOHNSON, *Gentleman,*

BETWEEN forty and fifty fine healthy *Virginia* born SLAVES,

at *King William* Court-houſe, on *Thurſday* the 29th of next month, *December*; among which are ſome very good houſe ſervants, two good carpenters, and ſeveral good ſpinners; alſo two plantations to be rented for a year or years, lying on *Chickahominy*, with land ſufficient to work eight or ten hands. And will be ſold, at the Court of *Oyer*, part of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid *Johnſon*, for the benefit of his creditors, by

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS,
LEWIS BURWELL,
CARTER BRAXTON,
PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE, } Truſtees.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Fairfax* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Morris Phound*, late of the town of *Colcheſter*, in the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court in Chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, on the firſt day of the next Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Gabriel Jones*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at *Williamſburg*, the fourth day of *November*, in the ninth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Richard Eſkridge*, late of the ſaid county, to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court in Chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, on the firſt day of the next Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Richard Lee*, executor, &c. of *Willoughby Newton*, deceaſed; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs NORBONE Baron de BOTETOURT, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at *Williamsburg*, the fourth day of *November*, in the ninth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Loudoun* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *Richard Eſkridge*, late of the ſaid county, to appear before our Juſtices of our General Court in Chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, on the firſt day of the next Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Thomas Simpſon*, of the city of *Whitehaven*, in the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, our Lieutenant and Governor General, at *Williamſburg*, the fourth day of *November*, in the ninth year of our reign.

BEN: WALLER.

GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of GOD, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Orange* county, greeting. We command you to ſummon *Joſeph Philips* to appear before the Juſtices of our county court in Chancery, at the court-houſe, on the fourth *Thurſday* in next month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Andrew Shepherd*, Gentleman; and have then there this writ. Witneſs *George Taylor*, Clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe, the 30th day of *Auguſt*, in the eighteenth year of our reign. *Teſt.* GEORGE TAYLOR.

SUKEY HAMILTON, Cook to the late GOVERNOR, with her youngeſt daughter, ſeven years old, will be ſold before Mr. HAY's door, on *Thurſday* the 15th of *December* next. Credit will be allowed for 6 months, bond and proper ſecurity being given.

MIDDLESEX County, *November* 10, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY

For diſpoſing of two RIDING CHAIRS, and ſundry other things made by the ſubſcriber for ſale.

£.	s.		£.		£.	s.
1 of 40	0	is	40	A compleat double chair without harneſs	15 0	15 0
1 of 30	0	is	30	A compleat ſingle do. without harneſs - -	10 0	10 0
2 of 10	0	are	20	2 Nice walnut deſks	3 10	7 0
3 of 8	0	are	24	3 Nice walnut cheſts of drawers - -	2 10	7 10
4 of 3	10	are	14	4 Large walnut tables	1 10	6 0
6 of 2	0	are	12	6 Nice cheſts - -	0 15	4 10
			*£. 140			£. 50 0

Given in prizes.

1 of 15	0	is	15
1 of 10	0	is	10
2 of 5	0	are	10
12 of 1	5	are	15
33 Prizes.			*£. 140
79 Blanks.			
112 Tickets at 25s. each is			£. 140

Caſh paid out of the produce of the lottery by the ſubſcriber.

50 Caſh raiſed for prizes.
£. 90 The price of the work.

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *George Chowning's* Ordinary, in *Middleſex* county, as ſoon as the tickets are ſold. Notice will be given in this Gazette. The money to be paid on the day of drawing. The managers are, *George Bird*, *Maurice Smith*, *Philip Montague*, and *William Segar*, Gentlemen, of whom tickets may be had, or of the ſubſcriber. SAMUEL DANIEL.

WESTOVER, *November* 20, 1768.

I WILL give three pounds reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And forty ſhillings to apprehend JAMES, run away alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

WILLIAM BYRD.

MIDDLESEX, *November* 15, 1768.

THIS is to give notice to all adventurers in my lottery, that it will certainly be drawn on the third *Friday* in *December*, at Mr. *George Chowning's* ordinary, in *Middleſex* county. All that bought tickets are deſired to meet me there and pay the money, and receive their prizes (if fortunate) or ſend a perſon to act for them, as no further care will be take of the prizes after that day, and hope none will expect any indulgence, as the price of a ticket is ſo trifling. Their compliance will greatly oblige *Their moſt obedient and very humble ſervant*,

SAMUEL DANIEL.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in *Richmond* county, *Farnham* pariſh, in *November* laſt, a ſmall black mare, with a long ſprig tail, no brand to be ſeen, a ſmall white ſtar in her forehead, about four feet three or four inches high. Peſted and appraiſed to 2l.

SAMUEL DOBYNS.

To be SOLD *by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in* NEW-KENT *county, on* Tueſday *the* 20*th of* December *next, and to continue until all are ſold*,

SEVERAL very valuable NEGROES, houſhold furniture, plantation tools, ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs, corn and fodder, &c. Credit will be allowed until *April* 1769, for all ſums exceeding ten pounds. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the north ſide of *Chickahomony* river, on which there are a good dwelling-houſe, offices, and many other uſeful and valuable buildings; a large body of low grounds, and well timbered with aſh, oak and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

PETER RUSSELL.

THE Debtors to the Eſtate of Mr. EDWARD ATHAWES, late of *London*, Merchant, deceaſed, who have diſcontinued their Conſignments to his Son, are deſired to pay their Ballances to me, to prevent Suits, which muſt otherwiſe be ſpeedily commenced, according to the Power and Inſtructions received from his Widow and Adminiſtratrix.

BEN: WALLER.

TO BE SOLD,

On *Wedneſday* the *21ſt of* December, *in* Glouceſter *county, at the plantation of the late* Hugh Spotſwood, *deceaſed, on* Piankatank *river*,

EIGHT likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, ſtocks of cattle, horſes, hogs and ſheep; fifty barrels of corn, ſome tobacco, ſundry ſorts of houſhold furniture, looms, blacklts, and every kind of weaver's utenſils, together with a number of other articles. Six months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity to the executor, or to Mr. *Hugh Walker*, who will attend the ſale.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid *Spotſwood's* eſtate, are deſired to pay the ballances to Mr. *Hugh Walker*.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY

For diſpoſing of certain LANDS, SLAVES, and STOCKS, belonging to the ſubſcriber.

Priz.	—	Value.
1 of		£. 5000
1 of		1375
1 of		1925
1 of		1750
65 of	£. 50	3250
4 of	75	300
1 of		280
1 of		200
1 of		200
1 of		180
1 of		220
1 of		250
1 of		200
1 of		150
1 of		90
1 of		90
1 of		90
1 of		90
1 of		100
1 of		120
1 of		190
1 of		80
1 of		70
1 of		85
1 of		110
1 of		70
1 of		75
1 of		120
1 of		70
1 of		75
1 of		80
1 of		60
1 of		75
1 of		110
1 of		60
1 of		50
1 of		280
1 of		110
1 of		160
1 of		50
1 of		35
1 of		25
1 of		20
1 of		25
1 of		100
1 of		80
10 of	20	200

124 PRIZES £. 18,400
1716 BLANKS

1840 TICKETS at 10l. each, is £. 18,400.

CONTENTS of PRIZES.

TO conſiſt of a forge and geared griſt-mill, both well fixed, and ſituate on a plentiful and conſtant ſtream, with 1800 acres of good land, in *King* and *Queen* county, near *Todd's* Bridge; which coſt 6000l.

To conſiſt of 550 acres of very good land, lying in *King William* county, on *Pamunkey* river, called *Gooch's*, part of 1686 acres, purchaſed of *William Claiborne*, deceaſed; the line to extend from ſaid river to the back line acroſs towards *Mattapony*.

To conſiſt of 550 acres of very good land, adjoining and below the ſaid tract, lying on *Pamunkey* river, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, 70 feet long and 20 feet wide, with three rooms below and three above; alſo all other good and convenient out-houſes; 1000 fine peach trees thereon, with many apple trees and other ſorts of fruit, a fine high and pleaſant ſituation, and the plantation in exceeding good order for cropping; the line to extend from ſaid river to the back line towards *Mattapony*.

To conſiſt of 586 acres, below the aforeſaid two tracts; whereon is a fine peach orchard, and many fine apple trees; the plantation is in exceeding good order for cropping, and very fine for corn and tobacco, and abounds with a great quantity of white oak, which will afford, it's thought, a thouſand pounds worth of plank and ſtaves.

To conſiſt of 6500 acres of good land, in *Caroline* county; to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each.

To conſiſt of 812 acres of good land, in *Spotſylvania* county, in the fork between *Northanna* and the North Fork, with a large quantity of low grounds, and meadow land; to be laid off in lots of 203 acres each.

A Negro man named *Billy*, about 22 years old, an exceeding truſty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and underſtands putting up his fire: Alſo his wife named *Lucy*, a young wench, who works exceeding well both in the houſe and field.

A Negro man named *Joe*, about 27 years old, a very truſty good forgeman, as well at the finery as under the hammer, and underſtands putting up his fire.

A Negro man named *Mingo*, about 24 years old, a very truſty good finer, and hammerman, and underſtands putting up his fire.

A Negro man named *Ralph*, about 22 years old, an exceeding good finer.

A Negro man named *Iſaac*, about 20 years old, an exceeding good hammerman and finer.

A Negro man named *Sam*, about 26 years old, a fine chaferyman; alſo his wife *Daphne*, a very good hand at the hoe, or in the houſe.

A Negro man named *Abraham*, about 26 years old, an exceeding good forge carpenter, cooper, and clapboard carpenter.

A Negro man named *Bob*, about 27 years old, a very fine maſter collier.

A Negro man named *Dublin*, about 30 years old, a very good collier.

A Negro man named *London*, about 25 years old, a very good collier.

A Negro man named *Cambridge*, about 24 years old, a good collier.

A Negro man named *Harry*, a very good collier.

A Negro man named *Toby*, a very fine maſter collier.

A Negro man named *Peter*, about 18 years old, an exceeding truſty good waggoner.

A Negro man named *Dick*, about 24 years old, a very fine blackſmith; alſo his ſmith's tools.

A Negro man named *Sampſon*, about 32 years old, the Skipper of the flat.

A Negro man named *Dundee*, about 38 years old, a good planter.

A Negro man named *Caroline Joe*, about 35 years old, a very fine planter.

A Negro woman named *Rachel*, about 32 years old and her children *Daniel* and *Thompſon*, both very fine.

A Negro woman named *Hannah*, about 16 years old.

A Negro man named *Jack*, a good planter.

A Negro man named *Ben*, about 25 years old, a good houſe ſervant, and a good carter, &c.

A Negro man, *Robin*, a good ſawyer, and *Bella*, his wife.

A Negro girl named *Sukey*, about 12 years old, and another named *Betty*, about 7 years old; children of *Robin* and *Bella*.

A Negro man named *York*, a good ſawyer.

A Negro woman named *Kate*, and a young child, *Judy*.

A Negro girl, *Aggy*, and boy, *Nat*; children of *Kate*.

A Negro named *Pompey*, a young fellow.

A fine breeding woman named *Pat*, lame of one ſide, with child, and her three children, *Lætt*, *Milley*, and *Charlotte*.

A fine boy, *Phill*, ſon of *Patty*, about 14 years old.

A Negro man named *Tom*, an outlandiſh fellow.

A Negro man named *Cæſar*, about 30 years old, a very good blackſmith, and his wife named *Nanny*, with two children, *Tab* and *Jane*.

A Negro man named *Edom*, about 23 years old, a blackſmith who has ſerved four years to the trade.

A Negro man named *Moſes*, about 23 years old, a very good planter, and his wife *Phœbe*, a fine young wench, with her child *Nell*.

A Negro woman, *Dorah*, wife of carpenter *Jemmy*.

A Negro named *Venus*, daughter of *Tab*.

A Negro named *Judy*, wife of *Sambo*.

A Negro named *Lucy*, outlandiſh.

A Negro man named *Toby*, a good miller.

A team of exceeding fine horſes, conſiſting of four, and their gear; alſo a good waggon.

A team of four horſes, and their gear, with two coal waggons.

To conſiſt of 100 head of cattle, to be laid off in 10 lots.

Managers are JOHN RANDOLPH, JOHN BAYLOR, GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIELDING LEWIS, ARCHIBALD CARY, CARTER BRAXTON, BENJAMIN HARRISON, RALPH WORMLEY, RICHARD HENRY LEE, THOMAS WALKER, THOMAS TABB, EDMUND PENDLETON, PETER LYONS, PATRICK COUTTS, NEIL JAMIESON, ALEXANDER DONALD, DAVID JAMESON, and JOHN MADISON, Gentlemen.

The above LOTTERY will be drawn on *Thurſday* the 15th day of *December* next, at WILLIAMSBURG.

N. B. Not any of the cattle mentioned in this lottery, are to be under the age of two years, nor none to exceed 4 or five years old.

tf

BERNARD MOORE.

Mr. RIND,

SIR, *October* 1768.

WHEN I left the medical ſchools, and entered on practice, I was ſoon convinced that ſome of my patients would die if I did not deviate from ſeveral formal rules. This indeed I did with great and anxious care, but not without hopes of a fortunate event. My ſucceſs at firſt encouraged me to perſevere.

The frequency of ſome endemial and epidemical diſeaſes of this colony furniſhed opportunities of eſtabliſhing, early, ſucceſsful methods of cure for them. Theſe diſeaſes, being familiar to the people, gave no great alarm; but I perceived they were terrified at the near approach of ſome contagious diſeaſes, ſuch as the *malignant fever*, and the *flux*, imported in the Negro ſhips from Africa; the *gaol diſtemper*, in the convict ſhips from Britain and Ireland; the *ſmall-pox*, from many parts of the world; the *yellow fever*, from the Weſt-Indies, both in its acute ſtate, when it kills early in the firſt week, and in its chronick ſtate, when it is not fatal quickly, but runs on a putrid fever of ſome weeks continuance.

The diſeaſes of this claſs being by far the moſt fatal, and generally attacking unexpectedly, I endeavoured to obtain or complete a knowledge of their nature and cure as my capacity and opportunities would admit. I have for ſome years paſt been making remarks on thoſe we are moſt liable to, with an intention to publiſh them whenever a ſufficient number of inſtances will admit of drawing concluſions in ſuch a manner that young practitioners cannot be miſled by them.

The care of our gaolers in airing the priſoners, the ſoundneſs of ſmoked ſalt meats, the abundance of animal and vegetable ſubſtances for food, the comfortable quantity of ſpirituous liquors for drink, the pleaſing ſerenity of our ſky, the frequent changes of the weather from heat to cold, the comparative ſhortneſs of our rains, the frequent gales of northweſt wind, which commonly hurries off the clouds, and blows remarkably cool even in the ſummer months, have prevented any of theſe *dreadful diſeaſes* from being epidemical in our happy colony, the *flux* only excepted. This therefore is frequent here, as it is in every quarter of the globe. Upon this account, a ſucceſsful method of cure has been ſooner eſtabliſhed for it than for any of the others.

In Auguſt 1756 ſome people living on *Appamattox* river were aſtoniſhed at the facility with which a young phyſician *(as they called me then)* cured a diſeaſe the moſt fatal to the white people of any ever known in the colony, raging there, and by them called the black flux. The Revd. Mr. Paſteur was then Rector of Bath; it ſpread into his pariſh, or reached the confines of it; he ſaw how the people were terrified at the near approach of a diſeaſe which deſtroyed whole families before they knew it could be cured with certainty. In this moſt *fatal flux* the much boaſted Eaſt-Indian remedy, and the famed flux root of our American Indians, totally failed.

I will not take up room now in giving a particular account of the curious and inſtructive ſymptoms that appeared in this rare diſeaſe; let it ſuffice at preſent to remark that the flux is a general diſeaſe diſtinguiſhed by different conſtitutions of the ſeaſons, &c. into ſeveral ſpecies or kinds, each requiring ſome ſpecialties in the method of cure. A *diarrhœa*, commonly called a *lax*, become habitual, is the leaſt certain of being cured of any. Patients therefore in this kind of flux ſhould be patient indeed, and perſevere with fortitude in the *regimen* preſcribed them by a judicious phyſician.

I have not ſeen inſtances enough of the *gaol diſtemper* to determine with accuracy, ſufficient to ſatisfy myſelf, whether it is a ſpecifick diſeaſe of its own genus, or if it is only a ſpecies of malignant fever, as the eminent phyſicians of Europe reckon it. At different times I have attended ſeveral patients in that diſeaſe; I had the pleaſing ſatisfaction to ſee them all recover, but one who was brought too late from ſhipboard. I am ſatisfied that it will admit of a ſucceſsful method of cure, if it is judiciouſly treated before the vital, the natural, and the animal functions, are too much injured by the malignancy of its contagion.

The *ſmall-pox* is a ſpecifick diſeaſe, conſtituting a genus of itſelf extremely variable as to quantity, which is dependent on the habit of body, conſtitution of the ſeaſon, &c. for in its eſſence (comparatively ſpeaking) it is invariable. When judiciouſly treated, from the beginning of the *dormant ſtate*, it is *exceeding tractable*, and not only ſafe but ſalutary. The infecting ſubſtance, or contagion of it, is abſolutely under the power of proper care. I refer your readers to a late piece * for an account of the natural ſmall-pox in its different degrees, and the ſucceſsful manner in which I began and carried on inoculation, *in perfect tranquility*, ſome years before Mr. *Sutton*'s fame or method were heard of among us, both the reſult of a very diligent and *judicious* attention to the proceſs of nature in that diſeaſe. To refreſh the memory, without being tedious, I now combine the ſeveral reaſons for writing it in one; that is *to prevent the minds of the people from being diſquieted by terror at the frequent importations of the ſmall-pox*.

Now to the main purpoſe of this letter, a pleaſing circumſtance, as it may be the means of ſaving many lives, and confirms me right in one of my deviations.

My brother, forcibly ſtruck, as I was with the ridicule of Moliere on phyſicians letting their patients die by adhering too ſtrictly to formal rules, ventured to deviate in his practice, and by a cautious happy boldneſs accompliſhed ſpeedily what I attained by ſlow degrees. About the year 1758 a contagious fever was imported from the Weſt-Indies; the infection of it was ſomehow conveyed to the Negroes of two or three families in Glouceſter county; that fever was more fatal to them than any other diſeaſe ever known among the Negroes in this colony. An eminent phyſician, of long practice, attended one of the families which this fever broke out in; it baffled all his attempts to cure it; he acknowledged he could not recover one patient. My brother, young as he was then, convinced him that it was practicable to diſcharge the *infection* of this *contagious fever* from the patients before it did them much injury, by rendering their bodies permeable, and by keeping them in a ſweat from 12 to 40 hours, as the circumſtances of each caſe required. He gives me leave to publiſh the method by which he recovered all his patients; it is thus:

He ordered two ounces of the *common ſnakeroot* ‡ to be boiled in three pints of water to a quart; of this ſtrong decoction he gave a gill at a time to the largeſt adult, to the young a leſs quantity, proportionable to their age, &c. and repeated it occaſionally, to bring on the ſweat, and to continue it.

He ordered equal parts of rum and water to be ſtewed together with ſome allſpice, until the warmth of the ſpice was communicated to the liquor, and no longer; of this he directed a ſpoonful or two, more or leſs, &c. to be given at a time, and repeated occaſionally in a ſpace of an hour, more or leſs, to keep up a comfortable warmth in the patient's ſtomach, and to cheer his ſpirits.

He directed moderate draughts of ſage tea, toaſt and water, gruel, &c. to be given frequently, not cold, nor quite ſo warm as milk immediately from a cow.

The patients were wrapped up in blankets, and ſtrictly enjoined to be patient, and to lie ſtill during the ſweat. In ſome hours they were greatly relieved, and their ſtrength returned gradually; a proof of the excellency of the method, which was further confirmed by the uninterrupted ſucceſs of it in recovering the remaining patients of the other eminent phyſician.

At preſent we only remark that clearing the ſtomach and inteſtines with vomits and common purges, previous to the ſweat, would be a dangerous loſs of time; for, in ſuch diſeaſes, "the affair of life and death is tranſacted in a few hours." They are leſs neceſſary in this method of cure, becauſe the common ſnakeroot in an enlarged doſe is purgative.

If I have any "*favourite ſcheme*†," it is to form from the *dogmatick* and *empirick* methods of cure the *ſpecifick* method, in which little is required but the name of the diſeaſe and the remedy; in other words, to learn to cure diſeaſes in the beſt manner.

Infeliciter ægrotat cui plus periculi a medico quam morbo. Seneca.

Eum vero recte curaturum quem prima origo cauſæ non feſellerit. Cellus.

Vides a medicis, quanquam in adverſa valetudine nihil ſervi ac liberi differant, mollius tamen liberos clementiuſque tractari. Plin. L. 8, Ep. 24.

I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

J. D.

‡ *Serpentaria Virginiana (Offic.)*

† *See Poſtſcript to this Gazette, No.* 122.

* *See Mr.* PURDIE'*s* GAZETTE, *April* 14.

WILLIAMSBURG, *November* 14, 1768.

WHEREAS, by the advice of the Council, I publiſhed an advertiſement the 21ſt of *July* laſt, notifying the loſs the inhabitants ſuſtained by fire at *Montreal*, in which it was recommended to the Miniſters to preach proper ſermons on the occaſion, and to the Church-Wardens to make collections. In conſequence thereof, I have received the following ſums, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Charles pariſh, Mr. *Davenport*,	3	0	4
Lunenburg, per Mr. *Garland*,	12	1	3½
St. *John*'s, *King William*, Mr. *Skyring*,	13	5	0
Bath, *Dinwiddie*,	18	18	2
St. *David*'s, *King William*, Mr. *White*,	6	15	8
Glouceſter,	4	5	3
Lynhaven, *Princeſs Anne*,	7	9	3½
Kingſton, *Glouceſter*, Mr. *Dixon*,	3	2	0
Surry, a further collection,	1	5	0
Received, as per my former advertiſement,	97	9	6
	£. 167	11	6

All Church-Wardens that have made collections in their reſpective pariſhes are deſired to pay them in, and in thoſe pariſhes where collections have not already been made, it is again recommended to the Miniſters and Church-Wardens that they be aſſiſting in this charitable work, and contrive their collections to me as ſoon as poſſible, that I may convert them into bills of exchange, to be remitted for the relief of theſe poor people. A particular account of all ſuch collections as ſhall come to my hands will be publiſhed in the *Gazettes*, and conclude with a liſt of all ſuch, from whom I have received nothing.

JOHN BLAIR.

NORFOLK, *November* 12, 1768.

To be SOLD *by public vendue, on* Saturday *the 26th inſtant*, November, *at the plantation of the late Col.* Robert Tucker, *deceaſed, on* Deep Creek, *the following articles belonging to the eſtate of ſaid* Robert Tucker, *viz.*

FOUR hogs, fifteen ſheep, nineteen head of cattle, one horſe, two carts, one boat, one plough, two whipſaws, one croſscut ſaw, one houſe frame, and a quantity of pine plank.

And, on *Thurſday* the eighth day of *December* next, two Negro men will be ſold at *Norfolk*, both of them have been accuſtomed to attend a mill, and one of them is an extraordinary good cooper. The terms will be made known at the ſale.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen. } Exrs.
JOHN TAYLOR, }

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT POST CHARIOT, with harneſs for four horſes. For terms apply to the Printer hereof. 3

JAMES CITY county, *November* 16, 1768.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, or ſhort credit, on* Wednesday *the ſeventh of* December *next, at* Charles City *court-houſe, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of* John Edloe, *late of* Lunenburg *county, deceaſed,*

A TRACT of land containing one hundred acres, on the *Horſe Bridge* run, near the row in *Charles City*; it is good level land, with great plenty of oak and pine. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to

WILLIAM BARRETT.

NORFOLK, *November* 14, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

At public ſale, at the Norfolk Coffee-houſe, *on* Monday *the 28th inſtant*,

SEVERAL valuable SLAVES, ſome of which are good ſawyers, and houſe ſervants. Alſo one improved lot on the weſt ſide of *Church-ſtreet*. Alſo a lot, warehouſes, and wharf, in *Portſmouth*, joining on the ſouth to Mr. *Humphry Roberts*, and to the north on the land of Mr. *Andrew Sprowle*. This lot has been already deſcribed, and with a ſmall expence may be made very valuable, and fit for any ſhip of four hundred tons or under that burthen, for heaving down, loading or unloading. At the ſame time will be ſold one ſhare in the Town Point wharf. The above ſlaves and lots belong to the eſtate of Mr. *William Bradley*, and were made over to us, in truſt, for the benefit of his creditors. One third of the purchaſe to be paid on or before the 15th of next month, and the remainder the 25th of *April*, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity for the ſame.

THOMAS NEWTON, ſen.
NEIL JAMIESON,
MATTHEW PHRIPP,
GOODRICH BOUSH,
JOHN WILSON, } TRUSTEES.

William & Mary College, *Nov.* 9, 1763.

To the Reverend the CLERGY *of* Virginia.

Reverend Brethren,

I CANNOT refrain myſelf from ſoliciting you at this time, and in this the readieſt and moſt expeditious manner, that there may be a convention of our body as ſoon as it can be had with convenience.

I dare ſay you have already anticipated in your thoughts the occaſion of this requeſt, and I flatter myſelf it will appear full as reaſonable and agreeable to yourſelves as it does to me.

I wiſh I may be ſo fortunate in appointing a day for this purpoſe that it may be generally convenient, and the weather at this ſeaſon of the year may prove favourable for your coming to this place. I ſhall be happy therefore in having the opportunity to meet you, at our College, on the firſt day of the next month.

In the mean time, I am,
Reverend Brethren,
with the greateſt eſteem,
your moſt faithful and
affectionate ſervant,
JAMES HORROCKS.

November 7, 1768.

To be SOLD *at public auction, on* Thurſday *the 15th of next month, at* King William *court-houſe, being court day,*

A TRACT of land containing about five hundred acres, with the following improvements on it, *viz.* a good dwelling houſe with two rooms on a floor, brick chimnies and cellar, kitchen, quarter, barn, and ſeveral other convenient houſes. This land was the property of the late Mr. *William Neale*, deceaſed, and whereon he formerly lived; it is conveniently ſituated, being about three or four miles from *Mattapony* and *Pamunkey* rivers. The time of payment will be known at the day of ſale, and made eaſy to the purchaſer, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. GEORGE BROOKE.

CUMBERLAND, *October* 28, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* Cumberland *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 28th day of* November *next, being court day,*

ABOUT Twenty choice SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of Col. *John Fleming*, deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, giving bond and ſecurity to THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Five *per cent.* diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

November 7, 1768.

To be SOLD *on* Monday *the 5th of* December *next, at* Richmond *town, in* Henrico *county,*

UPWARDS of one hundred SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 25th of *April* next, on giving bond and approved ſecurity to the adminiſtrators of that eſtate; and as the money ariſing from the ſale is to be paid into the TREASURY, the adminiſtrators will not have it in their power to wait with the purchaſers for payment after their bonds are due; they therefore hope that no perſon will purchaſe with an expectation of being indulged with longer credit. GEORGE BROOKE.

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